

**A Valentine.**  
 Accept, dear wife, this little token,  
 And, if between the lines you seek,  
 You'll find the love I've often spoken—  
 The love I'll always love to speak,  
 Our little ones are making merry  
 With uncio ditties rhymed in jest,  
 But in these lines though awkward very,  
 The genuine article's expressed!  
 You are so fair and sweet and tender,  
 Dear brown-eyed little sweetheart mine,  
 And when a callow youth, and slender,  
 I asked to be your valentine.  
 What though these years of ours be fleeting?  
 What though these years of ours be flown?  
 I'll mock old Kronos with repeating  
 "I love my love, and her alone!"  
 And when I fall before his reaping,  
 And when my stuttering speech is dumb,  
 Think not my love is dead or sleeping,  
 But that it waits for you to come.  
 So take, dear love, this little token,  
 And if there speaks in any line  
 The sentiment I'll faint have spoken,  
 Say, will you kiss your valentine?  
 —ENNA FIELD.

**HUMOROUS.**  
 "Doctors' Commons"—Graveyards.  
 Sea-sickness is a famous cure for  
 poposity.  
 Some short men will not go into  
 society unless they can go with a very  
 tall girl.  
 Guns are only human, after all.  
 They will kick when the load becomes  
 too heavy.  
 "What paper does Grabber take?"  
 "Sometimes the janitor's and some-  
 times the boarder's."  
 Mrs. Higbee—Most people make  
 the best of everything. Mrs. Robbins  
 —We have a cook who doesn't.  
 "Does he know anything about art?"  
 "Not a thing. Why, he doesn't even  
 know enough about it to lecture on it."  
 Casey—I bought these four-dollar  
 trousers in a fit of economy. Seward  
 (surveying the trousers)—I don't see  
 the fit.  
 Magistrate—You are accused of not  
 supporting your wife. Prisoner—Your  
 Honor, you don't know how un-  
 supportable she is.  
 Nothing disgusts a man so at lack of  
 punctuality as to arrive at a meet-  
 ing fifteen minutes late and find his  
 friend not there yet.  
 "Johnnie what makes you tell your  
 mother you are sick? She'll make  
 you take medicine." "Certainly she  
 will, but then she'll pay me for takin  
 it."  
 New Boarder—The sun never enters  
 this room. Landlady—That will make  
 it a dollar more; you can sit by the  
 window without danger of getting  
 freckled.  
 Hotel Guest—Now, are you sure  
 that this bed is quite clean? Maid—  
 Yes, sir. The sheets were only washed  
 this morning. Just feel 'em; they  
 ain't dry yet!  
 The girls who cannot sing or play  
 Should not repine or sigh;  
 That is to say, provided they  
 Are not induced to try.  
 First Man—Flinger throws his  
 money about like a madman—I really  
 believe he's half cracked. Second Man  
 —Very probably. He's three parts  
 broke, anyhow.  
 Judge—You are charged with as-  
 sault and battery. What have you to  
 say? Prisoner—Not a word, yer-  
 honor. It was sayin' too much got me  
 into this scrape.  
 She—I think the spring the best  
 time of the year. I love it. He,  
 (self-made man)—Well give me the  
 end of the year. I think the automot-  
 tints are so fine.  
 "How to Raise a Boy" is the leading  
 article in a magazine for family read-  
 ing. The best way we know of is to  
 show the boy a telegraph pole that  
 overlooks a circus.  
 First Tramp—Are you in favor of  
 the income tax? Second Tramp—  
 You bet I am. I go further'that.  
 I'm in favor of givin' every man an  
 income to be taxed.  
 She—This is a dreadfully close  
 room. I shall suffocate, I am sure. I  
 feel my breath going now. He—  
 Don't worry, my dear. It had much  
 better go than stop.  
 Morrison (confirmed bachelor)—  
 Don't you sometimes wonder what  
 babies cry about? Peter (raised six)  
 —Don't need to; I know. The most  
 of 'em cry about all the time.  
 "How happy Nellie must be; she—"  
 "Happy, whether father really forced  
 her to marry the man on account of  
 his wealth?" "I know; but the other  
 girls are dying of envy. What do  
 you call happiness, if that ain't!"  
 Tommy, did you find out anything  
 about the origin of the dollar mark?  
 Tommy—I asked paw about it, and he  
 said the straight lines stood for the  
 pillars of society and the crooked one  
 for the way they got their money.  
 There are at present no fewer than  
 10,000 camels at work in Australia.

**FOR FARM AND GARDEN.**

**MAKE THE HONEY ATTRACTIVE.**

In storing honey for winter the sec-  
 tions should be taken from the super  
 after removing the propolis from the  
 edges of the sections. Grade and  
 place in clean crates, keeping the light  
 and dark honey separate. New, clean  
 crates always attract the buyer's atten-  
 tion and help to sell the honey.—New  
 York World.

**CARE OF GARDEN TOOLS.**

Don't leave any garden tools out  
 over winter. Collect them all and  
 store in a shed or barn, and take care  
 of the racks and trellises. Housed  
 over winter they will last for three or  
 four years, if substantially made to be-  
 gin with. But left out in winter they  
 will seldom outlast the second season.  
 —American Agriculturist.

**SHELTER FOR SHEEP.**

The wool of the sheep is an efficient  
 protection against cold, so long as it is  
 kept dry. When wet it only adds to  
 the sheep's discomfort, as the wool,  
 being porous, exhales moisture very  
 rapidly and cools its body accordingly.  
 With a dry place to sleep in sheep  
 will never suffer from cold except at  
 the lambing time, when a warm place  
 is always necessary. In rainy weather  
 it is better to keep the sheep shut up  
 in their shelter. They are anxious to  
 be out of doors sometimes, when if  
 they had reason sufficient to think  
 they would know they were better  
 under shelter. The owner can judge  
 better when they ought to go out than  
 they can judge for themselves.—Boston  
 Cultivator.

**TOP DRESSED WHEAT AND RYE.**

The greatest value of top dressed  
 winter grain is the protection it af-  
 fords against the repeated freezing  
 and thawing of the ground, by which  
 the roots are broken and the plants  
 are thrown out of the soil, and killed.  
 Constant freezing does not harm, and,  
 once the ground is frozen, the aim  
 should be to keep it so. This is done  
 by covering the surface with any kind  
 of litter that will shelter it from the  
 warm sun and prevent thawing. It is  
 obvious that, if at the same time some  
 food can be given to the crop, that  
 will be an additional gain. Conse-  
 quently, while a covering of straw  
 only will be of service, a covering of  
 manure will be much better, for the  
 soluble parts of the manure will be  
 washed into the ground and help to  
 feed the crop. It is obvious that a  
 top dressing of manure taken fresh  
 from the stables will thus be better  
 than any other, and will certainly be  
 advisable to put the manure made  
 during the winter on the land. It  
 will do no harm to draw it when the  
 surface is frozen, but it is not advis-  
 able to go on the land with wagons  
 and loads when it is soft and wet.—  
 New York Times.

**EGGS IN WINTER.**

To get eggs in winter it is necessary  
 to do everything possible to get and  
 keep the hens under the best condi-  
 tions for laying. In other words, the  
 poultry-house must be made warm and  
 dry, wind and waterproof, and the  
 hens fed regularly on a variety of  
 food. Confinement is as irksome to  
 fowls as it is to men, and while a neces-  
 sity when snow covers the ground, it  
 will be much less felt if the poultry-  
 house is large enough to allow them  
 to move about freely, than if they are  
 kept busy from morning till night,  
 scratching in the earth or straw for  
 oats.  
 Many people think it desirable to  
 warm poultry houses artificially. This  
 is quite a mistaken idea. If the cracks  
 are filled up and the house made wind  
 and water proof nothing more will be  
 necessary. Artificial heat will tend to  
 enfeeble the birds and render them  
 more liable to disease, and will cause  
 the lice to multiply at an alarming  
 rate.  
 After all hens are much like their  
 owners. To do their best they require  
 to be made comfortable. Luxurious  
 living is apt to make them grow fat  
 and lazy and cease egg production at  
 the very time when it is most wanted.  
 The effects of coddling are about as  
 bad as those of neglect.—New York  
 World.

**TRAINING THE COLT.**

From the day he is foaled, a colt  
 should be gradually accustomed to  
 obedience. Feed him a lump of sugar  
 that he may welcome your coming,  
 then gently handle him, moving him  
 about, and he will soon obey many  
 commands. He must be gently mas-  
 tered from the first by a man who is  
 cool-headed and pleasant, never hasty,  
 excited or angry. Train him to the  
 halter, to carrying a strap and length  
 the harness and bridle.

Backing is one of the most difficult  
 lessons. Stand behind the colt and  
 slightly to one side, so that the lines  
 passing through the lug strap will  
 draw across his quarter. While dis-  
 tinctly saying the word "Back," pull  
 the reins backward and a little to one  
 side with a quick steady pull, and in-  
 stantly slacken. At first this will only  
 turn him to one side, but by stroking  
 his head, and feeding him a morsel,  
 he can be pulled a little to the other  
 side in the same way, and will soon  
 respond to the reins. Next, by stand-  
 ing directly behind him he may be  
 trained to back, always slackening the  
 rein the moment the colt begins to  
 back, so that he will learn that he can  
 relieve the backward pull by backing.  
 Finally, teach him to back at the word  
 without the pull or with only the  
 slightest pressure. Do a very little at  
 a time, being careful never to tire the  
 colt, and be satisfied with slow pro-  
 gress. The colt does not learn so  
 quickly as a man does.—Farm, Field  
 and Firside.

**VALUE OF CORN STALKS.**

Farmers are beginning to realize the  
 value of corn stalks as food for farm-  
 animals. The great drought has com-  
 pelled them to recognize the worth of  
 this hitherto waste product on many  
 farms, and if more care were exercised  
 in securing the corn stalks in good  
 condition they would be in more de-  
 mand.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin  
 Experiment Station, recently con-  
 ducted some experiments to test the  
 profit in cutting up dry corn stalks.  
 Four good cows were fed for two weeks  
 on stalks that had been run through a  
 cutter and then for two weeks on  
 whole stalks, the same amount of corn  
 meal and bran being fed in both cases.  
 It was found that 721 pounds of cut  
 stalks made as much milk and butter  
 as 1,133 pounds of whole stalks. This  
 meant a saving of thirty-six per cent  
 by passing the fodder through the cut-  
 ter. The whole stalks were largely  
 wasted, for the cattle could not eat  
 them as readily as they ate the cut  
 stalks. Not only was this great saving  
 made in feed, but the remnants left  
 by the cattle are far better for bed-  
 ding.

To be at its best corn fodder should  
 be cut into pieces less than an inch  
 length, crushed or shredded, and fed  
 with some kind of grain, moistened  
 enough to stick to the stalks, and fed  
 at least twice a day. For roughage  
 the stalks can be thrown out to be  
 eaten whole. In this case they can be  
 made much more palatable by sprink-  
 ling over them water strongly impreg-  
 nated with salt. Cornstalks are liable  
 to heat and mildew and should be fed  
 out before spring. It is always ad-  
 visable to use the poorest fodder dur-  
 ing the winter, when the stock will eat  
 heartily and enjoy that which they  
 will hardly touch later on when spring  
 weather renders their appetites some-  
 what capricious.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**

Shelter and care are cheaper than  
 food for animals.  
 Clover hay and corn fodder are the  
 best feeds for milch cows.  
 Turkeys of about ten pounds in  
 weight find the readiest sale.  
 Give the December calves bright  
 hay, skim milk and middlings.  
 In feeding cut green bones allow  
 one pound to every sixteen hens.  
 Fattening sheep do best confined in  
 small pens without the use of yards.  
 Horses are fond of cranberries and  
 a pint of them once or twice a week  
 makes the coat glossy.  
 Milk is a great egg food, as it is  
 chemically similar to the white of an  
 egg, being rich in albumen.  
 Potash is the chief fertilizer to be  
 applied to fruit trees, particularly  
 after they come into bearing.  
 As a rule, aged brood sows are the  
 most prolific, the best mothers and  
 produce the most vigorous offspring.  
 Be kind and patient with the colt.  
 Upon his early treatment depends  
 much of a horse's success after matu-  
 rity.  
 Harnesses with no projecting hames  
 or metal turrets should be used in  
 bearing orchards. Those requiring no  
 whiffletrees are also useful.  
 Finely cut straw, wet with hot  
 water, plenty of meal mixed with it,  
 and allowed to soften from one feed  
 time to another, will make a cheaper  
 ration than if high-priced hay were  
 fed.  
 Potash may be had in wood ashes,  
 and muriate of potash. It is most com-  
 monly used in the latter form. An  
 annual application of potash should  
 be made upon bearing orchards. Of  
 the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds  
 may be used to the acre in mature or-  
 chards.

**BETWEEN SEASONS.**

**FEMINE COSTUMES FOR INCLEMENT WEATHER.**

**A Silk Skirt That Defies Storm and Slush—Over-Jacket of Plush—Fashionable and Fascinating Hats—Economical Fichu.**

**W**E are just now between the  
 seasons of winter and  
 spring, when every inven-  
 tive feminine mind is  
 called into action to create a costume  
 which, says the New York Mail and  
 Express, will be suitable to counter-  
 act the fads and fancies of that un-  
 changeable jade, "The Weather." A special



**WEATHER-DEFYING COSTUME AND FASHIONABLE HATS.**

inspiration upon this subject is fur-  
 nished by the accompanying double-  
 column illustration. Here you have  
 a moire antique silken skirt which  
 hangs smoothly from the waist, and  
 in case of being caught suddenly in  
 inclement weather the wearer can fold  
 it gracefully about her and defy  
 storm, mud and even slush. The  
 beauty of the silk is that no matter  
 how much dust or rain falls on it the  
 surface remains smooth, glossy and  
 untarnished. Should any chemical  
 seriously change the color for the in-  
 stant a little Peruvian bark juice will  
 revive the old time beauty. For a  
 jacket fashion a princess waist, with  
 shirred belt and yoke and large  
 sleeves. This should be trimmed with  
 French braid. The over-jacket is of  
 plush. It can be of any dark rich  
 tint. The wide Doroire collar gar-  
 niture makes the plump woman as  
 slender as a Bernhardt. A reader who  
 enjoys by nature these slender propor-  
 tions should widen the collar at the  
 waist and shoulders. The dainty vest  
 can best be manufactured of passe-  
 menterie, and of this trimming there  
 are no less than twenty different kinds  
 this season. Jet passementerie, how-  
 ever, is always rich, graceful and  
 elegant in appearance.  
 The costume is surmounted by a jet  
 toque, simple in fashion but very  
 fetching and natty. The novel gloves  
 are ornamented with jet. This last  
 foible is the fancy of that clever En-  
 glish dame, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, who  
 has arrived in New York from Lon-  
 don. It may be said in regard to this  
 costume that special leaders are deeply  
 interested in the creation of artistic  
 wear for inclement weather, and are  
 all models of grace, culture and  
 fashion in this particular field.  
 The hats this year form the chief  
 food of comic literature and club  
 gossip, so it seems women ought to re-  
 form the fashion of the chapeau. If  
 they do not the men say they will be  
 needless, for, whether it be in opera  
 seat, horse car, elevated road or as-  
 sembly hall, a man has to make his  
 neck into an elastic stretcher in order  
 to see or hear anything in front of  
 him when women are present. We  
 show two specimen hats here which  
 are examples of the medium fashion  
 and are yet fashionable and fascinat-  
 ing. One is the "Toreador" of felt  
 velvet and feathers, to be worn at  
 evening functions; the other is the  
 "The Netherlands," and is a creation of  
 wire frame, velvet, satin rosettes, dia-  
 mond buckles and feathers.

**AN ECONOMICAL FICHU.**

For a woman with a limited income  
 to acquire an air of fashion this sea-  
 son requires a deal of thought and a  
 most careful selection of materials.  
 Of course, silks are cheaper than they



**A FICHU FOR EVENING WEAR.**

ever were before, but fashionable  
 trimmings are dearer. The latest  
 novelty in ornamentation is to em-  
 broider satin and velvet gowns with  
 burnished steel and ivory sequins—

small as pin heads. The burnished  
 steel sequins are unattractive and  
 make a most brilliant and effective  
 adornment for black, white or pink  
 or gray satin, indeed, any color; yellow  
 satin peppered with scintillating steel  
 sequins is especially gratifying. The  
 modish skirts, which are more like an  
 umbrella than ever, fitting tightly  
 around the hips, growing fuller at the  
 knees and finishing in a hem of enor-  
 mous width, are chiefly ornamented  
 with radiating lines of open work em-  
 broidery of burnished steel, which is  
 effectively introduced into the seams.  
 An ideal gown for a handsome matron  
 is a turquoise blue velvet, with skirt  
 and bodice absolutely plain and re-  
 lieved only by great puffed sleeves of  
 white satin, embroidered with metallic  
 sequins, and cabochons, which cluster



**PROCK FOR A LITTLE GIRL.**

This frock is of figured goods lined  
 with chamois fibre. Very wide skirt  
 bordered with fur. Yoke of plaited  
 cerise silk edged with two rows of  
 bouillon. Bretelles and rosettes of



**FOR GIRL FIVE TO EIGHT YEARS.**

wide cerise satin ribbon. Shoulder  
 jockey edged with fur. Tight fitting  
 sleeve with large puff on top and edge  
 of fur at wrist. Material required,  
 forty-two inches wide, for girl six  
 years old, four yards.

**HIGH-CUT EVENING DRESSES.**

Among the notable changes in fash-  
 ion that are gradually finding their  
 way to general favor are the high-cut  
 evening dresses or those having this  
 effect. Some of the waists are cut low  
 after the usual style, but are filled in  
 with appropriate material, which is  
 brought high around the throat and  
 finished with a jeweled or other fancy  
 collar. A handsome dress of striped  
 silk has a low-cut waist with the neck  
 filled in with chiffon of the color of  
 the lightest stripe in the costume.  
 This is gathered to a band at the  
 throat, and over it is worn any of the  
 popular stock collars or a velvet band  
 embroidered in jewels. A black-velvet  
 dress has the back and front in  
 V-shape, with the filling-in of cream-  
 white chiffon. The velvet is heavily  
 wrought with finest cut jet in large  
 arabesques. A pattern of this garni-  
 ture covers one side of the front, nar-  
 row bands finish the seams of the sides  
 of the skirt and a pointed belt with a  
 long fringe of jet finishes the waist-  
 line. The shoulders are embroidered  
 in smaller arabesques and a deep fringe  
 is set on along the edge of the open-  
 ing at the bust. A collar of velvet  
 wrought with jet has a very fine fringe  
 of beads all around. The large sleeves  
 are gathered into bands at the elbows  
 and are trimmed to match the collar.

**THE STORY OF SHILOH.**

**COMMANDERS DECEIVED.**

**A Historic Battle of the Rebellion and Its Surprises.**

The bill providing for the purchase of the  
 Shiloh battlefield, which comprises a tract of  
 about three thousand acres, has been signed  
 by the President, and steps will at once be  
 taken to convert the place into a national  
 military park. This implies the conserva-  
 tion of a series of rugged hills and interest-  
 ing ravines, where one of the greatest of modern  
 battles occurred. Fate was curiously  
 ironical in causing such an important event  
 to happen where the conditions and sur-  
 roundings were so insignificant. It was a  
 spot without a single thing to recommend it  
 for a purpose of that kind. There was simply  
 a steamboat landing, with wooded bluffs ris-  
 ing a hundred feet above the river, a wagon  
 road leading out past a small cabin, and a  
 heaved log meeting-house forlornly stand-  
 ing among the trees, and now and then a little  
 patch of cleared and plowed land, accompa-  
 nied in one instance by a cluster of gooseberry  
 bushes. The Federal troops had not been  
 brought there with view to inviting an at-  
 tack, or with any idea on the part of their  
 commanders that an attack would be made.  
 They were merely getting ready to march  
 twenty miles across the country, and under-  
 take the capture of Corinth, where the Con-  
 federates were strongly fortified, and should  
 have waited, according to the science of war,  
 to be attacked.

It was the unexpected that happened when  
 the Federal camps were aroused that mo-  
 mentous Sunday morning by the sounds that  
 denoted the beginning of the battle. The  
 surprise was complete, writes Mr. Henry  
 King in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in the  
 sense that a general engagement had not been  
 anticipated or suspected, and that the Con-  
 federate army was still believed to be at  
 Corinth, when in fact it was just beyond the  
 picket line, and had been there during all of  
 the previous night. It seems strange that  
 such a movement, involving a four day's  
 march of about 40,000 men on a main traveled  
 road, was not discovered; but the fact re-  
 mains that it was not, and the explanation is  
 to be found in its reversal of a fundamental  
 rule of military science, which is that com-  
 mander's were thoroughly deceived. There  
 had been several severe skirmishes in the  
 preceding two or three days, and reports  
 of the presence of heavy bodies of the enemy  
 at outlying points in the country, and under-  
 take the capture of Corinth, where the Con-  
 federates were strongly fortified, and should  
 have waited, according to the science of war,  
 to be attacked.  
 "I do not apprehend anything like an attack  
 upon our position," though the enemy was  
 then almost within striking distance, and on  
 the same day Grant telegraphed to Halleck  
 "The main force of the enemy is at Corinth,"  
 adding at a later hour, "I have scarcely the  
 faintest idea of an attack (general one) being  
 made upon us."  
 "The fact is," Grant frankly says in his  
 Memoirs, "I regarded the campaign we  
 were engaged in as an offensive one, and had  
 no idea that the enemy would leave strong  
 entrenchments to take the initiative when he  
 knew he would be attacked where he was  
 to be remained." It is true, however, when he  
 goes on to say that, notwithstanding this  
 view, "every precaution was taken and every  
 effort made to keep advised of all the move-  
 ments of the enemy." As a matter of fact, these  
 Federal cavalry in front of the lines on scouting  
 duty and no kind of entrenchments for the  
 protection of soldiers in case of an attack.  
 The enemy marched unobserved to a point  
 within two miles of the Federal camp, and  
 three lines of battle, extending along the  
 whole Federal front. Even after the attack  
 was made and several regiments had been  
 driven back it was not believed that a regu-  
 lar battle was in progress. The orders for  
 reinforcements were given slowly, and it was  
 two or three hours before the true situation  
 was fully realized. Thus a decided advan-  
 tage was gained by the Confederates at the  
 start. If this attack had been apprehended,  
 they would not have been permitted to "get  
 the edge" in that way, and would not have  
 found so many of the Federal troops in what  
 Bragg called "costumes better fitted to the  
 bed-chamber than to the battle-field."  
 "It is true," as Grant says, "that the battle  
 began by the National troops opening fire on  
 the enemy," but it is true only in a technical  
 way, and not in the respect of proving that  
 there was no surprise. A Missouri regiment  
 —the Twenty-first—commanded by Col.  
 Moore—advanced in front of the picket line  
 about 6 o'clock in the morning on a recon-  
 noissance. Coming to a cross-roads, it en-  
 countered Hardee's corps, and fired upon it,  
 and in a few minutes the Confederates march-  
 ed forward in line of battle, carrying every-  
 thing before them. Colonel Moore had sus-  
 pected, from an extreme of astonishment  
 evening, that there was a formidable force in  
 the vicinity, and so had ordered his  
 men to put two day's rations in their havers-  
 acks, and this was the only regiment that  
 had a ration for the battle. The tents of the  
 command's first attack, and were ridged  
 with shells and bullets before the troops  
 could seize their arms and fall into line. It  
 was a scene of general confusion and  
 dismay, and the camps were hastily  
 abandoned. But a shock of astonishment  
 was soon over. The momentum and per-  
 sistence of the assault left no room for doubt  
 that the army from Corinth was there. Lines  
 of resistance were rapidly formed, the furious  
 onset was checked to some extent, and then  
 ensued a contest that signified a square  
 test of personal courage and endurance, with-  
 out any chance of invasion or mitigation.  
 The long roll was sounded, in one after  
 another of the camps of the different Federal  
 divisions as the fighting at the front became  
 more and more severe. The morning of  
 morning of cloudless sky and general sun-  
 shine, ushering in a day that was to be made  
 hideous with smoke and tumult and all  
 the elements of a capacious tragedy. There  
 was a hasty buckling on of cartridge-boxes  
 and shouldering of guns, and lines of glitter-  
 ing bayonets were visible in all directions.  
 The cannonading gradually increased in  
 volume, and at intervals there would be  
 added a heavy crash of musketry. Orderlies  
 and staff officers galloped over the road and  
 disappeared on by-paths among the trees.  
 It was between two and three miles from  
 the front to the rear, and in the whole space  
 there was a scene of commotion out of which  
 a regiment would emerge from time to time  
 and march toward the Shiloh meeting-house,  
 where the conflict was raging. Strains of  
 martial music could be heard, dying away in  
 the distance to the time-marking drum tap.  
 An occasional flag would be unfurled on the  
 crest of a hill, and then would pass out of  
 sight on the other side. Wounded horses  
 came trotting back from the battle, some  
 with empty saddles on them, and others with  
 artillery harnesses. These were followed by  
 limping soldiers with bloody garments, and  
 squads and companies of prostrate fugi-  
 tives who thought the day was lost.

**(To be continued.)**

**Wanted—Women.**

There is a mining camp called "Bach-  
 elor's Rest" about sixty miles north of  
 Tucson, Ariz., and the population now  
 numbers upward of 800. There is not a  
 woman nor a cat in the camp, and 200  
 men have advertised for wives in a  
 Tucson paper. They must be of good  
 character and understand the duties of a  
 household. The richest miner offers a  
 dowry of \$10,000.

**Important if True.**

According to Witthof an area of a  
 quarter of an inch contains 233 hairs  
 on the head, 39 on the chin, 23 on the  
 forehead and 19 on the back of the  
 hand.